

The complexity of perfect matchings and packings in dense graphs

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Joint work with
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In this talk we are interested in perfect matchings and packings in k -graphs H :

- **perfect matchings** = vertex-disjoint edges covering all of $V(H)$
- **perfect F -packings** = vertex-disjoint copies of F covering all of $V(H)$
- **Edmonds' Algorithm**: can find a perfect matching in a **graph** (if it exists) in polynomial time
- If $k \geq 3$ decision problem is NP-complete (Karp; Garey and Johnson)
- Graph perfect packings: decision problem is NP-complete, unless the packing corresponds to a matching (Hell, Kirkpatrick)



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Let H be a k -graph and $S \subseteq V(H)$.

- $d_H(S) = \#$ edges containing S ;
- $\delta_\ell(H) = \min\{d_H(S) : |S| = \ell\}$ (for fixed $1 \leq \ell \leq k - 1$);
- $\delta_1(H) =$ minimum vertex degree;
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Conjecture (Hàn, Person Schacht; Kühn, Osthus)

Given an n -vertex k -graph H and fixed $1 \leq \ell \leq k - 1$. If

$$\delta_\ell(H) \geq \max \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) \binom{n-\ell}{k-\ell}, \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{k} \right)^{k-\ell} + o(1) \right) \binom{n-\ell}{k-\ell} \right\}$$

\implies perfect matching in H .



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Known for:

- $\ell = k - 1$ (Rödl, Ruciński, Szemerédi)
- $\ell \geq k/2$ (Pikhurko; T. and Zhao)
- $\ell \geq 0.42k$ (Han)
- some small values of k, ℓ .



- Let $\mathbf{PM}(k, \ell, \delta)$ denote the decision problem of whether a k -graph H with $\delta_\ell(H) \geq \delta \binom{|H| - \ell}{k - \ell}$ contains a perfect matching.

Results:

- $\mathbf{PM}(k, k - 1, 1/k)$ is in P
(Karpiński, Ruciński and Szymańska; Keevash, Knox and Mycroft; Han)
- $\mathbf{PM}(k, \ell, \delta)$ is NP-complete if $\delta < (1 - (1 - 1/k)^{k-\ell})$
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Intuition: beyond ‘space barrier’ can decide in polynomial time



Conjecture (Keevash, Knox, Mycroft)

PM(k, ℓ, δ) is in P if $\delta > (1 - (1 - 1/k)^{k-\ell})$

Theorem (Han and T.)

Conjecture true for

$$(k - 1)/2 \leq \ell \leq (1 + \log(2/3))k \approx 0.5945k$$

- Proof is one page consequence of a general black-box for matching and packing problems.
- If one solves the 'almost' perfect matching problem then our result immediately extends to all $\ell \leq (1 + \log(2/3))k$.



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Theorem (Han and T.)

“Above space barrier we can always decide in polynomial time whether a graph contains a perfect F -packing.”

- This answers a question of Yuster in the negative.